HONOLULII: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1868

## BY AUTHORITY.



MR. ISAAC HARBOTTLE has been app Inspector of Stallions for the Districts of Haun and Kaupo, Island of Maui, under the proisions of the law passed June 22, 1868.
First. W. Huvenson,
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, October 29, 1863.

In conformity with the Act to facilitate the settlement of Boundaries, and with the consent of His Majesty the King, the Hon. W. P Kamakan has been appointed Commissioner of Boundaries for the First Judicial Circuit; H. E., P. Nahaolelus, for the Second Judicia H. E., P. Nahaoleius, for the Second Junicial Circuit; Hon. R. A. Lyman, for the Third Judicial Circuit; and Hon. D. McBryde, for the Fourth Judicial Circuit. FERD. W. HUTCHISCN, House Office, Oct. 25, 1869. Minister of Interior.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Hon. J. O. Dominis, Hon. W. P. Kamakau, and Hon. Henry A. Kahana, to be members of the Hawaiian Board of Health, under the Act approved June 23d, 1868. Iohni Palace, Oct. 16, 1868.

The following Circular has been issued from the Department of Foreign Affairs: [CIRCULAR]

All Consuls and Commercial Agents of His Hawaiian Majesty are enjoined to give strict attention to the following instructions: I. As repeated attempts have been made to place under the Hawaiian Flag vessels not

of place under the Hawaiian Flag vessels not owned by Hawaiian citizens or subjects, no provisional register will be issued to any vessel whatever, except upon the application of subjects of His Majesty, and in no case will such provisional registers be issued until it shall be satisfactorily shown that such vessels are, in fact, wholly owned by a subject or subject of the Kinadow and are about to provide the contract of the Kinadow and are about to projects of this Kingdom, and are about to pro

Kingdom.

II. All provisional registers will be granted for a limited time only, the duration of which shall be clearly stated on the face of the same, and shall not exceed what may reasonably be required to enable the vessel holding the same

required to enable the vessel holding the same to reach some port of this Kingdom.

III. Consuls are forbidden to grant a provisional register a second time to any vessel, and the fact that the vessel, so provisionally registered, shall not have visited any port within the time limited in the provisional register, will be always held to be conclusive evidence of fraudulent intent, unless the delay shall have been occasioned by disaster at sea, or other uncontrollable cause.

IV. Consuls are specially instructed not to recognize the provisional registers granted by other Consuls after the expiration of the time limited in such registers, nor will such regis-

other consuls after the expiration of the time limited in such registers, nor will such regis-ters be recognized at any port not in the direct route from the port where the same may have been granted to some port in the Hawaiian Kingdom, unless such port shall have been visited in consequence of disaster or to escape from serious and unavoidable perils; and in no case will any such provisional registers be no case will any such provisional registers be recognised, when it shall appear from the ves-sel's papers, or otherwise, that since the grant-ing of such provisional registers, the vessels holding the same, shall have been within the waters of the Hawaiian Kingdom

[Signed] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ed inc DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1 Honolulu, October 16, 1868.

tations than these Islands. They have tourists and letter writers. In former the short comings of the race, but of in- one occupied by our correspondent. ders, why something else had not been to the following quotation: done than that which was done. The population seemed failing in numbers; this government is more adverse to the United States than at any former period; though during the war it was more openly manifest. Advantage was then taken of our supposed missionary's preaching, the building of churches or some other county self-evichurches, or some other equally self-evident cause. Each of these self-satisfied and self-constituted censors was ready of this community, and without the fear with his nostrum, and as no one could pos- of contradiction by any responsible man, sibly demonstrate that the remedy would that every one in this quotation, and not cure the disease, the pride of these all its implications, are most unqualiphilosophers "took up ready praise" for fieldly false-quite as false as that which their acuteness, and

ity, every adult woman bearing twins an- tion in determining what individuals should dered one entirely useless.

writer that we have to do, at present, but who may have been influenced by the with his pernicious misrepresentations. views and representations of our "influen-And before proceeding in our task, we tial" friend, have ever given one moment's panse to say that, as we understand the attention as to who may have been, or amenities of newspaper writing, or public may not have been, thus employed by this discussion of any kind, it is not ruleable Government. for any one to go outside of the article crit- But in order to place the matter fully at icised, to form guesses as to the person who issue, we say that no act of this Governmay have written it. Therefore, in com- ment can be pointed to during the civil war: menting on "the letter" see do not know no expression of opinion by the members who wrote it, nor do we seek to know; it thereof, can be quoted, that was in the is now given to the public, and, it is to be smallest degree "adverse" to the United But whether this presumption be well These public detractors always deal in founded or not, the letter is now the pro- generalities, and never condescend to parperty of the public, and it is our duty to ticulars. We further say that we can

suspicion of the authorship, and therefore, we not begun, continued or "ended with and that all editorials appear under his responsibility, just as in any other, and the writers for this paper --- as much enin any other journal.

"The common tendency is, in the ab-

sence of particular information, to regard

that, as presumptively true, which is confidently and plausibly told; and thus re-ceived, to hold rather than relinquish it, tractor and defamer well understands. Hence, it is our duty to say again, that if ernment "suppresses free discussion," he states that which is most untrue; if any one shall say or write that this Government "jeopardises vast amounts of capital," whether "Greign" or domestic, he says that which is most untrue; if any one states that this Government "weighs like an incubus upon the moral, intellectual and industrial pursuits of this country," he states that which is most untrue; if he states that the natives of this country are "poor and oppressed," he again states that which is most untrue. If the person who makes such assertions has enjoyed, for any length of time, a position in this community, as to enable him to know the truth or falsehood whereof he speaks, his hardihood may be more the subject of admiring wonder, but it becomes more imperatively our duty to deny his aspersions, in such a manner as is not to be misunderstood. It makes no difference who writes the denial; it is made in the interest of the public. whose best interests are attacked by such eed by a direct route to some port of this The question before this community is, are the statements true or false? These assertions of our "influential friend" are not unimportant. They form the ground work by which he expects to infinence action. Nor can it be supposed, for a moment, that they were put forward by the author as unimportant, in a letter intended to influence men in power, and which the editors of the Bulletin say,

> Our animadversions upon the truth of the statement, that "this Government suppresses free discussion," are scarcely well met, by the remark that they would do so "if they did not know too well that there lay the rock on which it would wreck its inglorious career," since, whether the reason supposed for the not doing a thing, is sensible or senseless, the fact that the assertion is untrue stands the same, whether the "Government, or anybody else, is to be thanked for it or not."

"must have exerted considerable influ-

Having established, as it were by com mon consent, the fact that the 11th article THERE is no portion of the world which of "the letter" is entirely baseless, let us has been the subject of more misrepresen- proceed to some of the others. We had intended to take that portion of the combeen 'done to death,' as the saying is, by munication which the author considers his " memoranda of observations" in order:years the missionary came in for more leaving aside his "memoranda of opinions." than his fair share of misrepresentation. But as a gentleman has sent as a commu-C'hilst some represented their work here nication, which mainly bears on the first as being almost superhuman, others could article, we must pass it one sides-though see nothing but a complete failure in all we had contemplated treating that liketheir efforts, and blamed them not only for wise from a different stand point than the

We therefore pass to the 4th Article. real or fancied instance of individual fail- It must be apparent to all that it would ings or back-sliding, and exclaimed, with be impossible to dwell upon all the misrepthe triumphant air of one who had discov- resentations made in it, much less in the ed the summum bonum, "See what is the whole paper under consideration, without effect of the missionary work," and asked, the most ample space and time. We will, with most mysterious shrugs of the shoul- therefore, confine ourselves for the present

"4. The present attitude of the Hawailan

Now, we pretend to say, in the presence we dwelt anon last week, is admitted to "At least themselves, their present selves appland." be. The first sentence conveys a double Some of the prescriptions to remedy the falsehood, since it implies that the present failing population are sufficiently amusing attitude of this Government is "adverse." to look back upon, but none are more in- in any manner, to the United States; and teresting than the idea presented by an secondly, that at some former period it has "influential gentleman," in a letter intend been "adverse," though less so, and is foled for the use of the "Home Secretary at lowed up by the remark-" though during Washington, and other influential mem- the war it was more openly manifest. Adbers of the Government," that annexation vantage was then taken of our supposed to the United States would at once bring weakness to expel from office all Amerinew life to this perishing people." Our cans known to be strongly Democratic in political philosopher sees, in imagination, their sentiments." It will certainly be as an immediate consequence of an act, news to all old residents here to learn that which seems to have taken possession of the strength or weakness of the United his mind to the degree of absolute insan- States has ever been taken into consideranually, all the children well taken care of, be employed in the public service of this and death coming to none of our popula- country. Nor would any statesman in the tion, until extreme old age may have ren- United States, or any of their Commissioners or Ministers-Resident here, not It is not with the follies of this letter even those, (if there have been any such),

ed, with the consent of the author. States, or was any other than friendly, ament on it. We have not intimated a not learn, by diligent inquiry at the De Marshal Parke was to raily a civil force and

claiming to be an America citizen, was su- some sheriff or deputy. have not begun, continued or "ended with claiming to be an America citizen, any personalities" whatever. This paper, we would say, has its responsible editor, clerks), and he certainly never has said, ance of things. He reported to have been even in the face of the strongest evidence | and it is now left for this Adviser of Sen- oners' goard. to the contrary." This the habitual de- ators to bring it forward by general assertion, for the purpose of influencing votes against the interests of those men whose the prisoners had been secured. any one shall say or write that this Gov- support and countenance have, for ten | The sight of these poor misguided people years, given him all the influence which he huddled together in a mass was one of pity could ever have had to injure them.

We have said that no act of the Government can be pointed out, during the had been separated from them and lodged in war, in the smallest degree adverse to the United States. This we emphatically reling with that gloomy fire which fanaticism assert, and might go much further. It is alone can kindle in the breast of man. Each true that on the 4th of July, 1867, at individual carried that same Holy Book of Observations and Opinions" says that of enthusiasm and high expectation," a sented a not less strange appearance. There ment on the Proclamation issued by the conceivable way, with guns, clubs, knives, ed to be charged under this section. Government, at the commencement of the swords, and every possible kind of weapon. war. The tone and character of that oration was sufficiently in accord with the tone and character of the "Memoranda," overreacher them all, while all acknowledged to make a marked coincidence, though we his great qualities as a leader, together with being armed at the time of the entry, would not wish to be understood to inti- his sound judgment and moderation. It was mate, even, that a coincidence of this na- his influence that had restrained the natives ture is sufficient to induce the conclusion from committing violence upon the prisoners. that both performances are emanations of the same mind. The Proclamation was remisrepresentations of their Government. published immediately after the delivery thanked the former, in the name of His of the said oration, and if it should be Majesty, for their readiness and efficiency in deemed desirable, will be re-published again. It is probably, however, in the minds of most of our readers, and it will be sufficient to say that the Proclamation was approved before its publication, by has continued to be regarded, as a friendly his piece. Another accident was more seact, by the Government at Washington, and received their commendation. The orator, on that occasion, did not quote anything from the Proclamation, but followed the usual habit alluded to above-of perfectly, either that he nover had read the document, and was speaking with utter recklessness as to whether he was right or wrong, or that, having read it, he purposely misrepresents it-for reasons which it is

## END OF THE TROUBLES ON HAWAIL

not permitted to us even to guess at.

The news of the outrages on life and propty, by the religious fanatics in the district on, had scarcely reached the Government on Wednesday night, when orders were given at once to protect the life and property of the in the most prompt and energetic manner. An armed force, under command of Governor Dominis, consisting of 5 officers and 75 men the Light Artillery Company (Volunteers) expedition, fully organized, made sail on and where it was transhipped with all possible speed on board the steamer Kilanea, the Governor Nahaolelua of Maul joining the ed for medical assistance.

Whilst the expedition was steaming to-Mr. Coucy, the sheriff of Hawali, then on a assassination on Tuesday night. Fearful that the state of wild excitement the rioters were reported to be in, might lead them on the Government, he resolved to act for himfurther outrages, and, if not able to quell the disorder, to at least prepare every thing for a as he justly thought, would not be very long in making their appearance. The energy and rapidity with which he went to work, summoning up able bodied men with efficithrough that rough country, met with its re-

Kilauea was opposite Kawaihae, steaming slong the coast at a rate which was not at all proportionate to the impatience of her crew. At Kailus, the men were ordered below, and remained henceforth invisible to any inquisitive eye that might be directed to the vessel from the shore. At about 2 o'clock she arrived in sight of the prophet's camp, and a white fing was seen flying. Gesting abreast of it, the flag was struck, and there were signs of extraordinary commotion. At about 4 o'clock P. M. she dropped anchor in Kealakekua Bay, and halled and stopped the schooner Fairy Queen, which was just leav-ing the port. The men were landed, formed

partments, that more than one gentleman, to serve the warrants, unless he should find |

and never would say, that he was super- able to march his body of men to the camp seded on account of any opinions held, on Saturday forenoon, to surround it comentertained, or expressed, regarding Amerpletely, and, after a slight struggle, to secure titled to their impersonally as the writers ican politics, or any other politics whatso- the whole of its tenants without anybody ever. He left on account of a disagree. on his side having received any injury to ment occurring in the office, and was speak of. The total number of prisoners he immediately thereafter employed by the late Minister of Fernine Africa. late Minister of Foreign Affairs in a most worn out with fatigue, and though willresponsible private situation. No such lng to do their duty to the last, he should insinuation was ever made during the war, recommend an immediate relief of the pris-

Order to march up the hill was given ac cordingly, and at 7 o'clock the troops arrived in a body at Mr. Todd's, in whose yard

and disgust. The men, about 80 or 85, were tied with ropes; the women and children a barn. Among the former many a savage looking face could be noticed, the eyes beam which time the author of our " Memoranda | which had turned his wits; indeed but few of them had any other luggage. Prominent "American sentiment had reached a point founder of the sect. The posse consists pre-Messss. Coney and Chillingworth had charge

Mr. Coney's men, who had been on constant duty for three days and nights, were maintaining the authority of the law, Governor Nahaolelua standing by his side, and Sheriff Coney repeating his words in the native language. Shortly after the guard was mounted, one of the Household troops Deputy Sheriff, went off as he was drawing it from his pocket, and inflicted a very bad wound in his leg, though no bone or artery

was touched. On Sunday morning a force was detailed to general denunciation-and demonstrated, recover and bury the remains of Mr. Neville, and those of the native officer, who prove to have been the only persons killed. The lawful owners of the camp ground were put in possession of their property, and all the buildings razed to the ground. The prisoners, after being fed and partly handcuffed, were marched to the beach and embarked on the steamer, together with the entire expeditionary force, while the Fairy Queen was dispatched to Honolulu.

After the Fairy Queen had left, the Kilonea proceeded to Knilua. She had on board 200 prisoners of all sexes and ages. She arrived at Kailua before daylight. The next morning after breakfast had been provided, the prison ers were landed. The large stone house owned by the Governess of Hawaii, was taken peaceable inhabitants of the district and to for the use of the party, and the male prisonestore everywhere the authority of the law ers were placed under a strong guard in that part of the old missionary church which remained unfinished.

The examination had been fixed for Tues-Household Troops, 4 officers and 52 men of day, at 9 a. M., at which time the trial commenced, in the church itself. The District with one 6 pounder field-piece, was placed Judge took his seat at a table in front of the at the disposal of the Attorney General At pulpit, with Gov. Nahaolelua and Gov. Doma quarter to 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 22d, the inis on either side. Dr. Gulick was sworn as ance of spectators, occupying every available Lahaina, which port it reached next morning, s ace in the church, and a large part of the yard. There was also a strong squad under arms. The Sheriff opened the court by proclamation. Kahikoku was first arraigned for expedition, to which also Dr. Lee was attach- the murder of Richard B. Neville, at Lehuhula, on the 19th of October, 1868. His death by violence was proved by those who saw wards Kealakekua in the very best of spirits, his body, and one witness testified that he matters had taken its course already in Kona. saw him go out with a club to commit the deed, and that, when he returned, he said he visit with his family to the Volcano House, had done it. The prisoner asked for counsel had received the sad news of Mr. Neville's which was allowed. Not much of a defence was made, and he was committed, without privilege of ball, for trial for murder at the next term of the court. He was immeto still more lamentable outrages, and un-certain of the timely arrival of any aid from Alika, Kaona, Kamaka and Kalama were next arraigned for the murder of Kamai. self, to do what best he could in preventing Aftersome parley, each pleaded guilty, Kaona saying that he ordered the deed to be done, but that he was under commands from or cooperation with the military forces which, high. They were fully committed and immediately removed. There remained about 120 men and women, all of whom had been arafter the fact. Upon arraignment, more than ent arms all along the lower road of Kau, two-thirds of them pleaded guilty, and they organizing them, disciplinizing them as best | were ordered to find bail in the sum of \$3000 he could and marching them, day and night, each, and in default thereof to stand committed. The examination of the rest continued, ward. On thursday morning he had already and the Government succeeded in identifying assed Kau with about 50 armed men and on all but two old men, who were immediately approaching the camp of Kaona at Kainalla discharged. The prisoners were of course on Friday night, his force had increased to heard in their behalf, but only one succeeded ver 200 men, half of them were natives who, in convincing the Court of his innocence. ough poorly armed, were full of good will He was discharged. After the cases were and eager to avenge the outraged majesty of disposed of, the Court adjourned to the land near the stone house, where about 20 women On Saturday, the 24th, at daybreak, the and old men were found. Two women were discharged, but all the rest heid for trial, the greater portion of them admitting that they were present to the extent of legal liability.

and samples.

The correspondence thus prepaid in the United States, will be delivered at destination in the British East India Possessions The steamer did not leave till about 4 P. M. on Wednesday. She had on board the five persons charged with murder, and 62 other men, nearly all the able-bodied, together with men, nearly all the able-bodied, together with 12 women. There were left at Kallua in cus-tody of the Sheriff, 57 women and 7 old men. Their cases will be at once thoroughly inves-tigated, and such as are found to have been involuntary participators, and well-disposed, will be allowed to depart, upon any ball which may offer. Many of them have un-doubtedly got back to their homes before

this.

The Kilomea arrived at Lahaina at 11 A. M. and made ready for action, it being the intention of the Attorney General to march in a body to the camp with the whole of the military force, the mere presence of which word in all likelihood be sufficient to overswe the followers of Kaona, while any civil force which might be met on the way, ready to join us, could be used to make arrests, and to prevent the escape of any fugitives or stragglers into the mountains. Governor Dominis was to take charge of the military, while Marshal Parke was to rally a civil force and Supreme Court-In Banco.

THE KING VS. HULU. The opinion of the court was rendered by Mr. Justice Hartwell, Allen, C. J., and Austin, J., concurring This was a bill of exception to the decision of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District in overruling a motion in arrest of

judgment for alleged defects in the indict-Onoulinul, with force and arms, and unlawfully and feloniously broken and entered, or

the night of July 11, 1868, the office of Robt. C. Janion and Wm. L. Green, with intent unlawfully and feloniously to steal, and for then and there stealing certain books of account to the value of \$15 or thereabouts. It is claimed that under our statutes there is no common law offence of burglary, that this indictment was intended to be laid under the 16th and 17th section of chapter 14 of the Penal Code, but does not contain sufficient averments to come under either of these seclaw here. The defendants counsel insist that the section referred to describe distinct sub stantive offence; that essential ingredients of the offence described in the 16th section, and not charged in the indictment are the presfully-there, and the offender being armed with a dangerous weapon, at the time of the entry. In the argument it was not insisted by the Attorney General, nor do the Court 4th of July orator took occasion to com- were people of all nations, armed in every consider that the offence was, or was intend-

al ingredients of the offence described in the of the foreigners, but the natives were under 17th section, and not charged in the indictthe control of Kupakee, whose gigantic frame | ment, are the absence of another person lawfully in the building, and the offender not

We do not regard these sections as setting forth two separate and distinct offences, but only one, the substantial elements of which are, breaking and entering at night any of the buildings specified, with intent to commi felony therein. The 16th section enumerates certain aggravated circumstances attending this offence, which the 17th section enumer ates as not attending the same offence. The words of the 17th section refer directly to those preceding, and can only be read and plain the words, "such person being within (Noii), while on duty, received a flesh wound such house," and "such offender being so the Representatives of the United States in the neck from a ball, caused by one of the armed." The 17th section is in the nature of Government, here, and was regarded, and Sheriff's men, on leaving duty, discharging an exceptional or provisional clause, modifying the 16th section by providing a leaser rious. The pistol of Mr. Chillingworth, punishment for the offence when not committed under certain circumstances. Attend ant circumstances need not be set forth which does not form a constituent part of the of-

It is not only unnecessary to aver more

facts than are legally and substantially suf-

ficient to make out the offence, but too great

minuteness and strictness are to be avoided [Rex vs. Airley, 2 East 34]. Less minuteness is required in charging mere matter of aggra-vation or inducement, [Bacon's abr.: title indictment] still less in matter of mitigation. We know of no authority requiring the Government to aver or prove that the offender had no dangerous weapon when he committed the offence. On the general principle that it is unnecessary to deny that which the other side would properly affirm in defence, it is well settled that an indictment fence, it is well settled that an indictment for a Statute offence need not negative the provisors, or show that the defendant is not within the benefit of the exceptions in the distinct clauses of the Statute. Spleries vs. Parker, 1, 2, R. 141, Commonwealth vs. Hart, 11, Cush. 130, State vs. Adams, 6 N. H. 533. The Court consider this case as coming within the above rule. In cases similar to this the authorities are conclusive Underwithin the above rule. In cases similar to this, the authorities are conclusive. Under the Statute 48 Geo. 3, ch. 120, provision was made for the offence of stealing from the person "without such force or putting in fear as is sufficient to constitute the crime of robbery." In Rex vs. Pearce, Rush & Ryan 174, and in Rex vs. Robinson, ib. 331, the Court held that it was neither necessary nor proper in an indictment under this statute, to negative such force or putting in fear, and that the meaning of the statute was, "such force or putting in fear not being charged as so done." The Massachusetts cases cilled by the At. or putting in fear not being charged as so done."

The Massacinsetts cases clied by the Attorney General are exactly in point, and the rule by Chief Justice Shaw in Devoe vs. Commonwealth, 3 Met. 326, governs this case, viz.: "When there are several species of the same general crime, with more or fewer circumstances of aggravation, and subject to a gradation of punishments, it is not necessary in the indictment to negative those circumstances which would render it more aggravated." See also Commonwealth vs. Squire, I Met. 258, and Larned vs. Commonwealth, 12 Met. 240. We are satisfied that the non-averments complained of worked an injury to the defendant, that the indictment charges an offence under the statutes, in terms sufficiently clear to enable the Court to determine its nature, and what, if any, punishment should be awarded, and to enable defendant to plead previous conviction in bar of any future proceedings on the same grounds. The indictment being held to be good under the statute, it is unnecessary to consider its force outside of the statute.

Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Attorney General Phillips for the Crown, W. C. Jones, Esq., for the defendant.

New Postal Arrangement.

A Postal Convention has just been concluded between the United States and British Post-office Departments, for cetabilishing and regulating an exchange of mails between the United States, the Straits Settlements, and the British East Indies, by means, conjointly, of the line of the United States Mail Steamers plying between Hong Kong, China, and the line of British Mail Packsts plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden.

Its leading provisions are as follows:
On and after the 1st of November, 1868, (the date on which this Convention is to be

(the date on which this Convention is to be carried into operation), the postage to be levied and collected in the United States levied and collected in the United States upon correspondence of all kinds posted in the United States, and addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, by this route, will be:

Ten cents per single rate of half ounce or under, on letters. Two cents on newspapers; and eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, on book packets, patterns

United States, will be delivered at destination in the British East India Possessions
free of all charge whatever.

Prepayment is obligatory on newspapers,
book packets and patterns; but letters posted
unpaid, or insufficiently paid, will, nevertheless, be forwarded, and charged at the place
of destination in the Straits Settlements or
the British East Indies, with a postage of
10d. (20 cents.) per single rate, together with
a fine of 6d. (12 cents).

Paid corresponeence of all kinds received
from the Straits Settlements and the British
East Indies by this route, will be delivered
at the office of destination in the United
States free of all charge whatever; but unpaid or insufficiently paid letters so received
will be charged on delivery with a postage
of 10 cents per single rate of half ounce or
under, together with a fine of 12 cents each.

No accounts will be kept between the respective Post Departments on the correspondence thus exchanged, each Department
retaining all the postage which it collects,
both on paid matter sent, and unpaid matter
received.

received.

New York and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the part of the United States; and Singapore, Calcutts, Madras. Bombay, and Aden are the exchange offices in the Straits Settlements and the British East In-

dies.

Postmasters will charge postage accordingly on and after the lat of November next.

FOR SALE

L. L. TORBERT.

INSEED OIL .- Hubback's Pale iled. in 6 gailon drums, Averpool Green, in 5 lb cases, Paris Green, Prussian Blue, Celestial Blue, Chrome Green

Imperial Green, Red Paint, CARSON'S ANTI-COROSIVE PAINT, In 10 th Ting,

Deep Green.
Bright Green.
Light Portland Stone,
Chocolate & Black.
These are the only Paints that will stand
the sun in the tropics without blistering, and
are the best prints for every description of out
door work, Vessels, Iron Work, Doors, Shut-Copal Varnish, fine Cabinet, in 11 gal. cans,

Insier's Diamonds, for sheet and plate glass Tracing Paper, 42, 30, and 18 in. wide, Nails, all sizes, Cut and Wrought. WALL PAPER.

ALSO, TO ARRIVE, Per Garstang and Wilhelm, Weich Roofing Slate, 10 by 20, Window Glass, all size

STAINED CLASS. White, Red, Blue, Orange, Green, Purple and Crims

The above are offered at Very Low Prices FOR CASH.

THEO. H. DAVIES

Offers for Sale to Arrive. The Cargo of the British Bark Garstang. Now 146 Days out

FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE WHOLE OF THIS CARGO HAS

Selected With Great Care. And is Worthy the Attention of Town and Country Dealers.

The Prints

CONSIST OF ALL THE Best and Newest Styles of 2 Greens, Orange and Blacks, Green and Orange, 2 Pinks, Pink & White & Fancies,

Being one of the Cholcest Assortments ever imported here.

Cotton Goods.

Prints, Moleskins, Shirtings, Blue Denin Horrock's Long Cloth. Brown Drills, Blue Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Striped Ticking, Blue Jumpers, White Drills, etc., etc.

Linens,

White and Brown Drills, Blouse Linens, Plain and Colored Derry, Coatings, Black and Brown Hollands, Sheetings, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bleached Linens,

Printed Lawns and Linens, etc, etc. Woolens, Black and Colored Baratheas, Blue and White Flannel, Velvet Rugs, Pekin Cloth, Heavy Four Point Blankets, ass'd colors, Waterproof Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, etc.

Sundries. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Watered Silks and Moire Antique, Ladies' Ties, Lace Collars, Felt Hats, Fancy Straw and Leghorn Hats, Lines Thomal With D. Linen Thread, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Stationary, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets Ladios Fans, White Cotton and Linen Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Crimean Shirts, Alpaca Sacks, White Duck Trowsers, Black Cloth Trowsers, Jean Shirts,

Gosnell's Perfumes, Hockin, Wilson & Co's Gilman's Stores. TANISH'S JAMS, JELLIES AND BISCUITS.

Ind, Coope & Co's Ale, in glass, Marrian's Ale, in wood, Guinness' Stout, in glass, Dunville & Co's Whiskey, in glass

Perrier's Champagne, pints & quarts English Ploughs, very strong, BEST WHITE LEAD. ZINC & BOILED OIL

Fine Earthenware and China. Fine Glassware, Yellow Nappies,

French and English Paper Hangings, Blacksmith's Coal.

Liverpool Salt, etc., etc., etc.

BREAD! THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CON-

Medium, Navy and Pilot Bread. From the Celebrated Steam Bakery of

Campbell & Co.,

(Late NICHOLS & CO.) San Francisco, which he offers for sale at the lowest market rates.

-TESTIMONIALS-

We the undersigned. Ship Masters, have used Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past four years, and find it superior to any we have had in San Francisco. For the past two seasons we have taken their Bread exclusively, and do cheerfully recommend it as the best for long sea service that we have used on this coast.

coast.

(Signed)

JAS. R. HUNTING, Master Bark Fanny,
N. B. WILCOX, Master Bark Massachusetts,
W. N. BARNER, Master Bark Eugenis,
L. N. HERREDERK, Master Bark Helen Mar,
D. B. FRANKE, Master Ship Florida,
H. COOTY, Master Bark Harrison,
A. WELLOOX, Master Bark John Howland,
and others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1868. My owners have been using Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past three seasons and can recommend it as being A No. I.—to keep on board ship eighteen months—also that it is as ard ship eighteen months—also that it is and good at the end of that time as

ARRAHAM W. PIRROR, Agent for Swift & Allen, N. B. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT.

For Sale Cheap! A NEW BOILER

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STRAMSHIP COMPANY'S

San Francisco and Honolulu Line The Company's Splendid A I Steamships

IDAHO & MONTANA,

WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco,

By the following Schedule of Time: SAN PRANCISCO.

Oct. 7 Fri Oct. 28 Nov. 18 Dec. 9 Dec. 30 Jan. 29 Feb. 10 HONOLULU.

Liberal Advances Made on all

Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. Ne-charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower raus than by salling vessels. Particular care taken of ship-ments of Fruit. All orders for Goods to be purchased is translate, will be received and filled by r f Steamer.

States, intended for these Islands, will be reerived by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Hanolalu, rank or change, ex-cept actual ontlay.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing

All bills against the Steamers must be pre-sented before two o'clock on the day of sall-ing, or they will have to lay over till the re-turn of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO.



KILAUEA. WILL LEAVE HONOLULU REGU.

Monday, Sept. 28th, Monday, October 26th, Monday, October 5th, Monday, Nov. 2nd, Monday, October 12th, Monday, Nov. 9th, Monday, October 19th.

At 44 P. M., precisely, touching at Lahatna,

Kalepolepo, Makee's Landing, Kealakekua. Kawalhae, and

-AND LEAVING-Kealakekua, Wednesslay, about noon, Kailua, Wednesday evenings, Kawaibse & Mahukona, Thursday ovenings, Arriving back at Honolulo Saturday mornings.

WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The following First Class Ves-sels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY.

CAMBRIDGE, CHARA S. SETTER. Ror Freight or Passage, baving commodations for Cabin and Steer walker & Allen,

FOR NAWILIWILI.

THE CLIPPER SCHOOLER & HATTIE. &

CAPTAIN NIKA, Currying the Hononian Mail without Subsidy! Will Leave Honolain Every Saturday, at Foar o'clock P. N., Returning, will ha Nawiliwill every Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to 38-3m D. FONTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILD.

THE CLIPPER SCHOOLER ODD FELLOW.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, on board, or to 38-3m

For Molokai.

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Will run as a regular packet between Hono-lula and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on beard or 38-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing The tine stanneh elipper schooner

M'KATE LEE'山 E. D. CRANE, Master, Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to.

28-3m C. BREWER & CO.

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii.

Sch. Active.

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN,

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI.

B'MARY!

HAMLIN, Marter, Will run regularly for the above ports. For

For Hilo and Onomea. Hawaii

OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH

complete fixings, warranted new and
with all the latest improvements, to be had at
a low figure at
38-3m

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

See Sch. Annie,
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